

# The Quincy Union.

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W. W. KELLOGG.  
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Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

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DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
Quincy.

Is the only authorized Deputy, and will attend to any business connected with the office. [2-43R]

**W. W. KELLOGG,**  
County Clerk and Recorder.  
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Business hours from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M.

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Will practice everywhere. 12H

**CREED HAYMOND,**  
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Will practice in the Courts of Plumas and Sierra Counties. v2 1-1F

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Commissioner of Deeds  
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NEVADA TERRITORY.  
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Office in the Court House, Quincy.

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FOR  
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OFFICE AT HIS STORE,  
Taylorville, Indian Valley, Cal. 1-1F

**H. W. BIDWELL,**  
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
Provisions, Liquors, &c.,  
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DEALERS IN  
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**THOMPSON & KELLOGG,**  
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**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**  
ROUND VALLEY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.  
CHECKS DRAWN ON MARYSVILLE.  
Round Valley, May 11th, 1883. n24-1F

**THOMAS HUGHES,**  
Dealer in all kinds of  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**  
SODA BAR,  
EAST BRANCH OF FEATHER RIVER.

THE HOTEL attached to the Store, will be kept open for the accommodation of the public. 22-1F

**L. P. FISHER'S**  
Advertising Agency,  
No. 1211-9 Washington st.,  
(Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, up stairs),  
San Francisco, California.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS collected for the QUINCY UNION, and will also attend to forwarding advertisements to papers published in any part of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Sandwich Islands, or the Atlantic States.

# Quincy Union

"LIBERTY AND UNION—NOW AND FOREVER ONE AND INSEPARABLE"—Webster.  
VOL. 3. QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. NO. 1.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento.—Notice is hereby given that a General Election will be held throughout the State of California, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of November Next, when the following officers are to be elected:

Three Representatives to the Congress of the United States,

To be elected in the following manner, viz:

One Representative in the First Congressional District, comprising the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Monterey, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo and San Francisco.

One Representative in the Second Congressional District, comprising the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Mono, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada and Alpine.

One Representative in the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Tehama, Colusa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Klamath, Del Norte and Lassen.

There are also to be elected, Five Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The attention of the Boards of Supervisors in the various counties of this State is directed to Section 4 of an Act regulating elections, approved April 4, 1864. (See Statutes of 1863, page 353.)

The attention of all officers of election is directed to an Act regulating elections, approved April 4, 1864. (See Statutes of 1863-4, page 467.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed.

Done at Sacramento, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1864.

FRED'K F. LOW,  
Governor of California.

Attest:  
B. B. REDDING, Secretary of State.  
By F. W. REDDING, Dep. Secretary.

State of California,  
County of PLUMAS.

At a session of the Board of Supervisors, in and for Plumas county, held at the Court House, in the town of Quincy, on the 17th day of Oct. 1864, it was ordered that at the ensuing General Election, to be held on the 8th day of Nov., next, the following officers are to be elected, in and for Plumas county, to-wit:

ONE COUNTY SURVEYOR.  
ONE COUNTY CORONER.  
ONE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.  
ONE SUPERVISOR, For Dist. No. 3.

It is also ordered that the following named places be and they are established as Election Precincts for the ensuing Election, to be held on the 8th day of November as aforesaid, and that those persons whose names are therewith respectively annexed be, and they are hereby appointed Inspectors and Judges of Election at such precincts, viz:

JUNCTION BAR—S Goodrich, Inspector; W F Reed and J McElroy, Judges.

RICH BAR—D W Kellogg, Inspector; A Warner, C F Miller, Judges.

12 MILE BAR—A Halstead, Inspector; B W Shepard, R Roberts, Judges.

SODA BAR—Thos. Hughes, Inspector; J Smith, J Hall, Judges.

RUSH CREEK—A Brown, Inspector; J P Burge, Geo Mori, Judges.

HUMBURG VALLEY—A Wood, Inspector; J R Lockwood, E Wallick, Judges.

MARION FLAT—S Ballou, Inspector; H. Edmunds, W Albright, Judges.

MOUTH OF MUSQUITO CREEK—T P Orden, Inspector; J Thompson, E R Drake, Judges.

BUCK'S RANCH—L Wagner, Inspector; J Morrow, A Robinson, Judges.

JAMISON CITY—G McLea, Inspector; R Penman, J B McGee, Judges.

EUREKA MILLS—G Hamlin, Inspector; T Farrah, W Elwell, Judges.

POORMAN'S CREEK—R C Kelly, Inspector; T Moore, J C Gentry, Judges.

HOPKIN'S CREEK—J W Gardner, Inspector; M Gregg, B S Dodge, Judges.

SAWPIT FLAT—J B Smith, Inspector; W S Jackson, R A Clark.

GRASS VALLEY—B F Baker, Inspector; J Toombs, A J Quigley, Judges.

FRANKLIN HILL—G A Trussell, Inspector; R L Drew, J Brown, Judges.

NELSON POINT—L C Carr, Inspector; A Jackson, D Merkin, Judges.

LIGHTS CANON—C Hamilton, Inspector; T Davidson, B Smith, Judges.

WITNESS OUR HANDS, this 17th day of October, 1864.

JACKSON URIE,  
JAMES FORD,

Members of the Board of Supervisors.

Attest, my hand and the Seal of the County Court, (the Board of Supervisors having no Seal,) this day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL] W. W. KELLOGG, CLK.

Qualifications and Disabilities of Voters.

ARTICLE 2120—Sec. 10.—Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the 13th day of May, 1848, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law.

ART. 2121—Sec. 11.—For the purpose of voting—No person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

ART. 2122—Sec. 12.—No idiot or insane person, or persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

ART. 2123—Sec. 13.—Absence from this State on business of the State or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

ART. 2124—Sec. 14.—A crime shall be deemed infamous which is punishable by death, or by imprisonment in the State Prison.

Places of holding Elections, Inspectors, Judges, and Clerks of Elections.

ART. 2126—Sec. 16.—When an election is ordered, the Board of Supervisors shall appoint, for each precinct, from the qualified electors of the township in which such precinct lies, one Inspector and two Judges, who shall constitute a Board of Judges of Election. In case said Board be not appointed for any precinct by the Board of Supervisors, as specified in this section, the electors present on the morning of the day of election, at the place where the polls were opened on the day of the last previous "general election," may appoint a Board of Judges for such precinct.

ART. 2127—Sec. 17.—It shall be the duty of each Inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened in the precinct for which he is appointed, from 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset of the day of election. Should such Inspector not appear at 8 o'clock in the morning, the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened, may appoint an Inspector for the precinct.

ART. 2128—Sec. 18.—The Board of Inspectors for each precinct shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as Clerks.

ART. 2129—Sec. 19.—Before any election shall be opened, the Inspectors, Judges and Clerks shall each, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law. If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the Inspector shall administer the same to the Judges and Clerks, and one of the Judges shall then administer the oath to the Inspector.

ART. 2130—Sec. 20.—The Inspector shall be Chairman of the Board, and after its organization shall have power to administer all necessary oaths that may be required in the progress of the election. He shall also have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Judges, or by absence or refusal to serve of either of the Clerks, after the polls have been opened.

Opening the Polls—Voting and Challenges.

ART. 2131—Sec. 22.—At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the Judges shall close the polls. Provided, that the Judges of the Election may take a recess of one hour of any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

and if there be no objection to the qualification of such person as an elector, shall receive his ballot, and in the presence of the other Judges, put the same, without being opened or examined, into the ballot box.

ART. 2135—Sec. 26.—The name of each elector whose ballot has thus been received, shall be immediately entered by each Clerk, in the column of his poll list, headed, "Names of Voters," numbering each name in the additional column, as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

ART. 2136—Sec. 27.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

Sec. 28. If any person offering to vote at any election shall be challenged in relation to his right to vote at that election, the Board of Judges shall declare to him the qualifications of an elector, and the Inspector or one of the Judges, shall tender to him the following preliminary oath:

"You do swear, or affirm, that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence and qualifications as an elector."

The Inspector or one of the Judges shall then proceed to question the person challenged in his relation to his name, his then place of residence, how long he has resided in the township and county, where his last place of residence was; also to his citizenship, and whether a native or naturalized citizen, and if the latter, when, where and in what Court, or before what officer he was naturalized, and all such other questions as shall tend to test his qualifications as to citizenship and right to vote.

Sec. 2. If any person shall refuse to take the said preliminary oath when so tendered, or to answer any and all pertinent questions as to his qualifications, his vote shall be rejected, and if the Board of Judges are satisfied, from his answers as aforesaid, that such person is not a legal voter, they shall reject his vote.

Sec. 3. If such person shall still insist that he is entitled to vote, and the Board of Judges find no cause to reject his vote under the preliminary examination, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, he shall not be entitled to vote unless he take the following oath, to be administered by the Inspector or one of the Judges, viz:

"You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are of the age of twenty-one years according to the best of your knowledge and belief; that you have resided in this State six months next preceding this election, and in this county (township or ward, as the case may be) thirty days; and that you have not voted this day?"

And in case the person offering to vote produce a certified transcript of the records of a court of competent jurisdiction, admitting him to citizenship, duly attested by the clerk thereof, as evidence of his right to vote, and the person so producing the same is unknown to the Board of Judges, he shall make oath that he is the person therein named.

Sec. 4.—If any person challenged as unqualified, shall be guilty of willful and corrupt swearing or affirming in taking an oath or affirmation prescribed by this Act, such person shall be adjudged guilty of willful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 5. Every person who shall willfully and corruptly procure any person to swear or affirm falsely as aforesaid, shall be adjudged guilty of subordination or perjury, and shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the punishment directed by law in cases of willful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 6. Every person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise, another to give or offer his vote at any general or special election, knowing that the person is not duly qualified to vote, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not less than two nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the Court may direct.

Sec. 7. The Board of Judges of Election shall keep a minute of their proceedings in respect to the challenging and administering of oaths to persons offering to vote, in which shall be entered by one of them the name of every person who shall have taken the oaths prescribed by this Act, or either of them, specifying in each case whether preliminary oath, or the general oath, or both, were taken; which minutes and statements shall be certified by the Inspector, and returned by him to the office at which the returns of votes given at such election are made, and the minutes so returned shall be filed in the office aforesaid.

Sec. 8. If the Inspector or Judges do not faithfully and impartially discharge their duties, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the Court may direct.

ART. 2134—Sec. 25.—Whenever any person offers to vote, the Inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice,

Sec. 31. If the vote of any person be challenged on the ground that he has been convicted of an infamous crime, or disfranchised by any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not be required to answer any questions respecting such alleged conviction. And in the absence of any authentic record of such facts, it may be competent for two disinterested witnesses upon oath to prove the same.

ART. 2138—Sec. 32.—When the polls are closed, proclamation thereof shall be made at the place of voting, and, and no votes shall be afterwards received.

Counting and Receiving the Votes, Declaring the result of Elections, and Certificates of Election.

ART. 2139—Sec. 33.—As soon as the polls are closed on the afternoon of the day of election the Judges shall open the ballot box and commence counting the votes; and in no case shall the ballot box be removed from the room in which any election may be held until all the ballots are counted; the counting of ballots shall in all cases be public; the ballots shall be taken out carefully one by one, by the Inspector or one of the Judges, who shall open them and read aloud the names of each person contained therein, and the office for which every such person is voted for.

Each clerk shall write down each office to be filled, and the name of each person voted for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the Inspector or Judge. The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until all are counted.

ART. 2140—Sec. 34.—If two tickets shall be found folded together, they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected to such office, such part of the ticket shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be lost for want of form, if the Board of Judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

ART. 2141—Sec. 35.—As soon as all the votes are read and counted, a certificate shall be drawn up on each of the papers containing the poll list and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each person voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words in full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the Clerks, Judges and Inspector; one of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the Inspector and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be strung upon a cord or thread by the Inspector, during the counting of the ballots, in the order in which they are entered upon the tally list by the Clerks, and said ballots, together with the other said certificates with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed up by the Inspector in presence of the Judges and Clerks, and indorsed "Election Returns," and be directed and delivered, or sent by the Inspector to the County Clerk of the County in which the election is held, and the said ballots shall be kept for at least six months by said Clerk; and if any person be of the opinion that the vote of any precinct shall not have been correctly counted, he may appear on the day appointed for the Board of Supervisors to open the returns, and demand a recount of the vote of said precinct; and the Board of Supervisors shall proceed to recount the vote of the precinct that is so claimed to have been incorrectly counted.

ART. 2142—Sec. 36.—The said package shall be delivered to the County Clerk by one of the Judges or Clerks of Election in person, or may be sent by private hand or by mail. If sent by private hand, the person delivering it shall, before the County Clerk, take and subscribe an affidavit that the package was delivered to him by one of the Judges, (naming him), that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has undergone no alteration while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail, it shall be mailed by one of the Judges, and the postmaster shall make on it an endorsement that he received it from one of the Judges, (naming him.)

Of the penalties for Misconduct at Elections, and for Violation of Certain Provisions of this Act.

Sec. 38. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 39. If any person shall furnish any elector, wishing to vote at any election, held pursuant to the provisions of this Act, who cannot read, with a ticket, such person informing, or giving, such person to understand that it contains a name or names written or printed thereon, different from the name or names written or printed thereon, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 40. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 41. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 42. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 43. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 44. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 45. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 46. If any person shall, directly or indirectly, use any threats, menace or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this Act, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

# The Quincy Union.

All letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publisher. TO SUBSCRIBERS. No paper will be forwarded from this office unless the subscription is paid in advance. All papers discontinued when the subscription expires. This rule will be strictly enforced.

CORRESPONDENCE. Our friends everywhere, who may at any time have knowledge of facts of local importance—accidents, suicides, missing persons, doings of public meetings, improvements, curiosities, etc.—would confer a favor upon us and our readers generally by sending notices of such facts to the office. Give us facts in any shape, and we will take care of them.

FOR THE QUINCY UNION. LINES TO A. LINCOLN, ON HIS FIRMNESS IN SUPPRESSING THE PRESENT REBELLION.

Oh! who that loves Liberty's warm cheering powers,  
Would wish not, brave Lincoln, thy praises to sing?  
What Bard, who his tribute of praise to a flower,  
Would strive not for thee, a kind offering to bring?  
The Stars, as the emblems of the Union, are borne,  
And Lincoln shall free them from Slavery's thorn.

Thou wilt not from Virtue's bright prospects be led,  
By the guile of the craft-the wish of the proud—  
Nor let it once be of thine honor'd name said,  
That thou scornest the humble, for pomp's dazzling crowd.

For what are the honors that grandeur imparts,  
Compared to the love from a million of hearts?  
Fear not, noble Lincoln, though storms may try,  
Thy wisdom to jeer—thy best feelings to chill—  
A patriot's heart shall with sympathy vie,  
And Truth's wielded sword all oppression shall kill.

While Freedom shall gaze on thy plane with do-  
lights,  
And Peace, calmly smiling, thy prowess admire.  
Go on then to conquer, the victory is thine,  
The wisest of Nations thy spirit approve,  
And the People, with gladness, shall for thee on-  
twine.

A laurel which not even death shall remove,  
For thy name shall be blest by the brave and the free,  
When they only can weep o'er the still dust of  
thee.

OLIVE BRANCH.  
Honey Lake Valley, July 8, 1864.

[FOR THE QUINCY UNION.] "COMPROMISE WITH THE SOUTH."

The land of Warren and Washington,  
Of a Busher Hill and Lexington,  
And heroic deeds  
Of freedom, resolute, brave and true,  
The called of God as His faithful few,  
Will not permit the Red White and Blue,  
To be traitor deeds.

To fall before Freedom's task is done,  
And betray the victory we've almost won  
With its bloody price  
Behooves him who with dastardly nod,  
Bows to the traitorous Southrons' nod,  
And compromises the Truth of God,  
Through an "Armistice."

Let traitors and cravens league to sign  
That foul Slavery's title is divine,  
While the specter looms;  
Aye! waged on by demons in disguise,  
Give such sanction to the lie of lies,  
And that Freedom's bought by compromise,  
O'er our brothers' tombs.

Columbia kneels by the marble pile,  
Softening with tears the murdered child,  
Covering her graves;  
While in the distance brave hearts we see,  
Lashed like felons to the murderer's tree,  
Raping and death from which none are free,  
Clanking chains and shivers.

Order and the laws of God reversed,  
Freedom's banner, land and helmet cursed,  
And power broken.  
The mailed soldier taking by the hand,  
The despoiler of his life and land,  
Who, with lordly grasp, clutches the wand,  
His friendship token.

Thou said, true picture of compromise,  
With traitors and the author of lies!  
And "Democracy!"  
Which hath as standard banner taken  
The traitor's candidate and champion;  
Three years have saddened the Nation  
Of his treachery.

Many false "patriots" the world has seen,  
But as "weak vessels" as they I mean,  
Ne'er humbergued as you  
God must have, our people, forsaken



# The Quincy Union.

JOHN R. BUCKNER, Editor.

San Francisco Agency,  
L. P. VIGOR and T. F. KNOWLTON & Co., are  
the only authorized agents for the Union in San  
Francisco.

QUINCY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON**  
OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Electors.  
J. G. MCALLUM, of El Dorado.  
S. B. BROWN, of San Francisco.  
C. MACAY, of Santa Clara.  
W. W. GRAY, of Alameda.  
W. OLIVER, of Solano.

For Congress—Third District.  
**GEN. JOHN BIDWELL.**

For County Surveyor,  
**J. T. TAYLOR.**

For Public Administrator,  
**R. C. HAYDEN.**

For Sup't Public Instruction,  
**G. W. MEYLER.**

For Coroner,  
**JOHN S. ROOT.**

For Supervisor, Dist. No. 3,  
**ANDREW MILLER.**

## UNION MEETING.

JOHN R. BUCKNER WILL ADDRESS THE  
CITIZENS OF GREENVILLE, and vicinity on  
SATURDAY Evening, November 6th, 1864, at Bid-  
well's Hall.

### ANOTHER ABOLITION LIE.

Since our last issue, one of Abe's  
Peace Commissioners has reduced the  
strength of our Southern brothers some  
seven or eight thousand in the Shenan-  
doah Valley, taken about fifty cannon,  
and thus intensified the feelings of our  
brothers aforesaid.

It is now about time to hear of Grant  
doing something to keep the balance  
equal with little Phil Sheridan. But,  
then, if Grant was to take Richmond, it  
would be nothing but an "Abolition lie,"  
sent on to influence the California elec-  
tion, and for no other purpose than to  
defeat that pink of modern conservatism,  
McClellan, whose heart is so pure for  
Union, and so full of strategic thoughts  
of statesmanship as to the best mode of  
making a flank movement on Washing-  
ton, that he and his friends denounce  
Union victories as a weak invention of  
the enemy.

Nevertheless, the American people  
propose to "move upon his works at  
once," and to fight it out on the "present  
line" this summer, and are not even  
troubled about the means of transporta-  
tion. McClellan proposes to use to carry  
his defeated forces up Salt River on the  
8th of next month.

Vermont started off on the march;  
then followed Maine; then Ohio, Indi-  
ana and Pennsylvania, and if there is  
one loyal State that so far forgets its  
national pride and honor as to throw its  
vote for McClellan on the day of election,  
we propose that Jeff Davis be banished  
to that State, and that McClellan be  
made Prime Minister, and August Belmont  
Grand Treasurer. We again cau-  
tion our Copperhead leaders not to read  
even the "Express" for the ensuing ten  
days, as its news by telegraph from the  
East is only concocted in the grand labo-  
ratory of falsehood known as "military  
censorship," and is not even diluted in  
the columns of that consistent sheet;  
and as a last caution, we beg them not  
to believe that the "Abolitionists have  
got the country," until they follow the  
last remains of the Democratic party to  
its final resting place.

We Account the Odds.—On the 31st  
day of August, two days after the meet-  
ing of the Chicago Buzzard-Roost, the  
Richmond Examiner said:

"If Atlanta were to fall, or Peters-  
burg, or if Sheridan were to drive Early  
back to Lynchburg, or if any one of  
these events should befall, then all the  
peace principles and peace Presidents of  
Chicago would be at the election next  
November where last year's snow is,  
and last night's moonshine."

Well, Atlanta has fallen. Sheridan  
has driven Early and beaten him out of  
his boots. "Pap" Price has had the  
concoct taken out of him, and Mobile is  
at the mercy of Farragut, and we believe  
that taking all these "events" as having  
"befallen," that the hypocritical Peck-  
sniffs at Chicago stand no more show  
than the Examiner thinks they do. Bully  
for "last year's snow, and bully for last  
night's moonshine." Their candidate is  
as cold as "snow" and as impulsive as  
"moonshine," while the platform is of as  
little account as a last year's bird's nest,  
or a four-year old almanac.

Sheridan's victory over Early, in the  
Shenandoah Valley, was a decisive one.  
He has done what the Peace Commis-

### ELECTION.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Election Law of this State, as it  
now stands, should be thoroughly under-  
stood by every person who acts either  
as Judge or Inspector of an Election  
Board. The law itself is published in  
almost every paper published in the  
State, and is also published in the pos-  
ters distributed throughout the county,  
containing the order of election. It will  
be found on the outside of this issue, and  
to those who have no access to the stat-  
utes of 1863-4, we suggest that they  
preserve a copy of this number of  
the QUINCY UNION, for refer-  
ence on the day of election.

Under the old law, if a vote was chal-  
lenged, the person offering to vote could  
nevertheless swear it in. Now, if any  
person offers to vote of whose right any  
person is doubtful, he may be sworn to  
answer questions. The form of that  
oath is laid down in Art. 2136, Sec. 28  
of the Act, and the following questions  
may be propounded to the person so  
challenged and sworn:

"Where do you reside now? How  
long have you resided in this State, and  
county? Where was your last place of  
residence? Are you a native born or  
an adopted citizen? If an adopted citi-  
zen in what Court were you naturalized?"

The foregoing questions are those  
contemplated by statute, but it also de-  
clares that other questions may be asked,  
which will tend to test his right to  
vote, and the following may be of ser-  
vice in reaching almost every case, when  
asked in addition to those above, espe-  
cially in those cases where persons have  
been absent from this State for a time:

"When you left this State, did you  
leave with the intention of returning?  
During your absence have you voted at  
any election outside of this State?"—  
and if any person has exercised the  
right of suffrage out of the State, he  
ought not to be entitled to a vote in this  
State until he has gained that right by a  
six months residence.

The recent opinion of the Attorney  
General of this State in an able expo-  
sition of the rights of the citizen, and his  
deduction from the law of Congress, the  
Federal and State Constitutions, and the  
statutes of this State cover the whole  
ground. It is published in full in the  
Sacramento Daily Union, of date  
Oct. 18th, and the Weekly Union of Oct.  
23d; also in the American Flag of date  
Oct. 20th, and should be read and under-  
stood by every person, more particularly  
by those who are called upon to act  
as officers of election, and we append  
such extracts from his opinion as cover  
the pith of his opinion, the whole argu-  
ment being long for our columns.—  
Says he:

First.—Substantially, your first two  
questions amount to this: "When does  
the six months residence prescribed in  
Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution  
begin—at the time the citizen leaves  
another State with the intention of be-  
coming a resident for the first time of  
this State or at the time of his actual  
arrival within our limits with such in-  
tections?" I have not the least doubt  
that the latter is the point of time from  
which the six months are to be computed."

In fact, this opinion has generally be-  
come a fixed law, by custom, and the  
old practice which grew up under the  
opinion given by Mr. Hastings, that a  
residence begun in California, when a  
person left any other of the States to  
come here, is not adhered to by any re-  
spectable number of attorneys; and, as a  
consequence, any person who may  
have crossed the plains this summer, is  
not entitled to vote at this election, who  
did not actually reach our State six  
months prior to election day.

But it is argued that any American  
citizen has a right to vote for President.  
This is not so, for the vote can only be  
polled by virtue of State law, and if a  
person is not a citizen of the State of  
California, he cannot exercise that right,  
for he can only reach the privilege  
through a possession of the double privi-  
lege of United States and California  
citizenship. Upon this point the At-  
torney General in answer to the following  
question:—"Your second question is,  
whether the party must have the above  
six months residence in this State in or-  
der to vote for Presidential Electors,"  
says, after showing that the manner of  
choosing electors is left to each State,  
and quoting how our State has acted in  
the premises by legislative enactment,  
that "by the above quoted sections of  
the Act of 1852, an elector of Presi-  
dential Electors must be a 'qualified voter'  
of this State, and in order to be such the  
party must have the six months resi-  
dence as above defined in reply to the  
first query. I answer your second ques-  
tion in the affirmative," and he also holds  
the same opinion as regards the right  
to vote for Congressmen, that a person  
must have actually resided in this State  
six months, and in the county where the  
vote is offered thirty days next preceding  
the election.

The law then, plain in itself, has re-  
ceived a construction from the Attorney  
General which renders it clear and dis-  
tinct, but of what avail is law unless it  
is obeyed.

It can make no difference whether a  
person offering to vote be of one side or  
the other in this canvass. If he has no  
right to a voice, let his vote be rejected.  
We have heard of men in this commu-  
nity who have encouraged emigrants to  
vote. To that class who would override  
the plain provisions of the law, we re-  
quest their attention to the 6th section  
of article 2136 of the Election Law, and  
all such may rest assured that any in-  
fraction of that section will be strictly  
carried out if there is any "coercive  
power" in the laws of this State.

It is the duty of every citizen who has  
the right to vote to exercise that right,  
and if they see fit they may vote for Jeff  
Davis or McClellan, and their right to  
vote shall be defended by every loyal  
citizen, but there shall be no fraudulent  
voting if patriotic citizens can prevent it.

Let men of every shade of political  
belief unite in preserving the purity of  
the ballot-box. Those who will not be  
criminal and unworthy the name or privi-  
lege of American citizens, and should be  
frowned down by the respectable of all  
parties.

A Few Hints.—On Tuesday the 8th  
of November, we caution every Union  
man to be at the polls early. On that  
day touch not strong liquors; keep sober;  
hold no political discussion; bring out  
every legitimate Union vote. Challenge  
every vote of which there is any doubt  
of legality. Be cautious, but be firm.  
Our enemies are desperate. There are  
those among them who would not hesi-  
tate to bring about civil war in our  
midst, and a single blow might lead to  
terrible results. The peace of the State  
in a great measure depends on the action  
of each Union man. Therefore we say  
again, be cautious, but stand for your  
rights, and preserve the purity of the  
ballot box, and keep the peace.

THE PLOT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.—There  
is no doubt a plot among the Copper-  
heads of the East to inaugurate civil  
war, immediately on the reelection of  
President Lincoln. Frank Secessionists  
admit and expect it, and will be disap-  
pointed if it does not follow. The pre-  
text in justification of this second rebel-  
lion is to be found in the "illegal and  
fraudulent election of Lincoln through  
the soldier vote." No matter what the  
pretext, so long as it is only an excuse.  
Poor or good, there is a large number of  
the so-called Democratic party, in the  
Free States, who no doubt are ready to  
enter into open rebellion, and commence  
war in earnest. Desperate men use de-  
sperate measures, and the Copperheads  
are now as crazy as the Secessionists  
were in 1860. Lincoln is to be re-elected,  
and successful without the aid of a  
single soldier's vote. But will this fact  
alter or change the resolve of these Cop-  
perhead guerrillas. Not the least, in  
our opinion. We cannot believe that the  
Copperhead leaders of the North are  
more principled men, or more disposed  
to abide the result of the ballot box in  
1864 than the Secessionists in 1860.—  
We believe they are more wicked and  
determined than ever the Secessionists  
were. But there is one great distinctive  
difference in the two people. The mass  
of the Copperheads of the North have  
not the courage to inaugurate a war  
without a just cause. The leaders may  
have, but the majority of the rank and  
file have not. Many of them have not  
the disposition, and in case of a conflict  
would fight for the Government. The  
question would come home to such men.  
The interest of property, the love of life,  
and the general anarchy which would  
follow, would appear too formidable to  
their nerves and courage. But no doubt  
quite an open conspiracy can be organized  
from the Copperhead ranks. It may be  
organized. But if the worst comes,  
we believe the great loyal mass of the  
North will be ready to meet it. It may  
be better that it should come. It may  
be necessary to permanent peace. The  
guerrillas of the North deserve extermin-  
ation, and they may be their own in-  
struments in inaugurating a war which  
will accomplish it. We believe that the  
South was made mad for its own de-  
struction, and it may be the same pas-  
sions and wickedness will cause their  
allies to commit suicide. Thousands of  
them are ripe for war and murder, and  
stand ready to light the torch of incendi-  
arism in the cities of the North. But  
no loyal man will be intimidated or driven  
from his support to the Government.  
The people are ready to vote right and  
fight right. Let the devils rush on to  
destruction!—[Appeal.]

PROSPECTS.—We have received the  
prospects of the Occidental, a weekly  
newspaper to be published in San Fran-  
cisco by Flaven & Co., and to be edited  
by Zach Montgomery, who notifies the  
world and "the rest of mankind" that  
the paper will be independent of all  
parties and cliques, but will give the  
private opinions of the editor on all  
questions of a political nature. We  
suppose by that that the Occidental will  
come about as near being the organ of  
the Confederacy as a paper can be on  
this coast. The first number will be is-  
sued on Saturday next.

Old Gwin has become Governor  
of Sonora, under Maximilian. After  
this election, that place will become the  
Canaan of California and Nevada, and  
many a played out cop. will wend his  
way thither under the "pillar of cloud."

DISCONTINUED.—Quite a number of  
weekly papers have been stopped, re-  
cently, in the Eastern States, in conse-  
quence of the high price of paper and  
labor.

### THE PLOTTERS.

The secret history of the treasonable  
parties who in 1861 sought to effect  
a fusion of Union Democrats with rank  
Secessionists is being brought to the  
surface. In his recent speech at San  
Francisco, Senator Conness exposed the  
intrigue by which the Union element of  
the Democratic party was to be turned  
over to the tender mercies of the Secesh,  
and he makes Eugene Casserly the cen-  
ter of the plot. We think our Senator  
attaches too much importance to Casserly.  
He was undoubtedly posted as to  
the designs, but the real plotters were  
behind the scenes, and pulled the wires,  
and made the music to which Casserly  
and Downey danced. In proper time  
the whole secret will work itself out,  
and when it does it will show how vil-  
laneously the holy name of Democracy  
was stolen by Latham to make Casserly  
the tool of his ulterior designs.

It is enough to know that the nice  
laid schemes of Milton S. Latham were  
quietly knocked into pi by John Con-  
ness, who stands to-day a head and  
shoulders above those who in trying to  
defeat him in that Convention were work-  
ing really to bind Union Democrats to  
the treasonable car of Peace Democracy.

We are glad that Conness has given  
public testimony to the fact that he is  
for Uncle Abe. It shuts the mouths of  
those who have for years delighted to  
call him "peanut John," and the severe  
slap he has given them in the face will  
make them howl more than ever; but  
they can rest assured it is only a com-  
mencement of the future torment they  
are to feel.

### UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting of the County Union  
Central Committee, held at Quincy, Oc-  
tober 23d, 1864, Jobe T. Taylor was  
nominated for the office of County Sur-  
veyor, John S. Root was nominated for  
the office of Coroner, Robert C. Hayden  
was nominated for the office of Public  
Administrator, and George W. Meyler  
for the office of Superintendent of Public  
Schools, all of Plumas County.

It was ordered that we have 3000  
tickets printed.  
Also ordered that a copy of the Elec-  
tion Laws be furnished to each Precinct  
in the county, and that the Committee  
address a circular letter in relation  
thereto.  
Meeting adjourned,  
S. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

We are in receipt of the following  
circular from O. C. Wheeler:

Rooms of the California Branch of  
the U. S. Sanitary Commission,  
No. 240 Montgomery st.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15, 1864.  
Sir: A copy of the accompanying  
Certificate, properly filled up will be  
presented to any person who shall pay  
to the Sanitary Fund, at one time, ten  
dollars or over. Upon receipt at these  
Rooms of the name and P. O. address of  
any such individual, accompanied by the  
funds whether in person or through the  
Treasurer of any Soldiers' Aid Society,  
a copy of the Certificate, duly executed,  
will be forwarded by mail or express, as  
directed, to the said contributor.

By giving the widest possible cir-  
culation to the above you will greatly ad-  
vance the interests of that noble cause.  
In behalf of which I am, by order of  
the Executive Committee,  
Your Obedt Servt.,  
O. C. WHEELER,  
Secretary.

The Certificate above mentioned can be  
seen by calling at this office.

A WORD TO WAR DEMOCRATS.—Mr.  
C'Brien of Illinois, at the Chicago Con-  
vention, said:

"But we have men who call themselves  
War Democrats. Such are Ingessoll  
Logan and McClelland. They are not  
Democrats, they are Abolitionists, and  
this fall we will bury them in the same  
grave as the Abolitionists, and damn  
them to eternal infamy."

Mr. McMasters of New York said:  
"A man who is in favor of this un-  
natural war insults the holy name of De-  
mocracy when he claims a place in its  
organization. He is a Judas, and should  
be cast out as an enemy to humanity  
and to God."

SIERRA NEWS.—The Downville Mes-  
senger of October 22d has the following:  
John W. O'Rear, formerly of this  
place has applied for a divorce from his  
wife, Cecilia I. O'Rear, and prays for  
the custody of their child, aged about  
two years. The grounds upon which a  
divorce is asked are adultery with one  
Mat Lynch, who professes to be the  
editor of the Sierra Standard.

SOMETHING FOR DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS TO  
REMEMBER.—Before the rebellion broke  
out, Senator Douglas, referring to the  
Southern States, said:

"If they remain in the Union, I will  
go as far as the Constitution will war-  
rant me in securing their rights; but if  
they secede, I am in favor of allowing  
them just as many slaves and just as much  
slave territory as they can hold at the  
point of the bayonet."

"Away down in Maine we have in-  
creased our vote some 15,000, reducing  
a Republican majority of 30,000 down to  
about 15,000 with a prospect of carrying  
the State for McClellan."—[Express.]

You stand a better show of being  
struck by lightning.

In 1840 after the death of Harrison,  
the Whigs were Tylerized by old  
John. In 1864, the Copperheads around  
this section were Tylerized by young  
George.

### [FOR THE QUINCY UNION.]

#### BATTLE HYMN.

BY J. G. CLARK.

On! spirit of Washington, Warren and Wayne,  
Oh! shades of the heroes and patriots slain,  
Come down from your mountains of emerald and  
gold,  
And smile on the banner ye cherished of old.  
Descend in your glorified ranks to the strife,  
Like legions sent forth from the armies of life,  
Let us feel your deep presence as waves feel the  
breeze,  
When white fleets like snow-flakes are drunk by  
the seas.

As the red lightnings run on the black jagged  
cloud,  
Ere the thunder-king speaks from his wind woven  
shroud,  
So gleams the bright steel along valley and shore,  
Ere the combat shall startle the laud with its roar.  
As the veil which conceals the clear starlight is  
riven,  
When clouds strike together by waving wind  
driven,  
So the blood of our race must be offered like  
rain.

Ere the Stars of our country are ransomed again,  
Proud sons of the soil where the palmetto grows,  
Once patriots and brothers, now traitors and foes,  
Ye have turned from the path which your fore-  
fathers trod,  
And stolen from man the best gifts of his God.  
Ye have trampled the tendrils of love in the  
ground,  
Ye have scoffed at the laws which the Nazarene  
fought,  
Till the great wheel of Justice seemed blocked  
for a time,  
And the eyes of humanity blinded with crime.

The bounds of oppression were howling the knell  
Of martyrs and prophets, at gibbet and cell,  
While Mercy despaired of her blossoming years,  
When her harp string no more shall be rusted  
with tears.  
But God never ceases to strike for the right,  
And the ring of His anvil comes down through  
the night,  
Though the world was asleep, and the nations  
seemed dead,  
And Truth into bondage, by error was led.

Will the banners of morn at your bidding be  
furled,  
When the day-king arises to quicken the world?  
Can ye cool the fierce fires of his heat-giving  
breast?  
Or turn him aside from his goal in the west?  
Ah! sands of the plains, where the orange tree  
blooms,  
Ye may come to our pine-covered mountains for  
tombs,  
But the light ye would smother was kindled by  
one,  
Who gave to the universe, planet and sun.

Go strangle the throat of Niagara's wrath,  
Till he utters no sound in his torrent-cut path;  
Go bind his green sinews of rock-wearing waves,  
Till he begs at your feet like your own fettered  
slave.  
Go, cover his pulses with seeds of the ground,  
Till he hides from your sight like a hare from the  
hound.

Then swarm to our borders and silence the notes,  
That thunder of freedom from millions of throats.  
Come on with your chateaus all won from the soil,  
Where men receive scourging in payment for toil,  
Come robbers, come traitors, we welcome you all,  
As the leaves of the forest are welcomed by  
fall.  
The birthright of manhood awaits for your slaves,  
But prisons and halters are waiting for knaves,  
And the blades of our muskalls are longing to rust  
With their blood who would bury our Stars in the  
dust.

They die unlamented by people and laws,  
Whose lives are but shadows on Liberty's cause,  
They slumber unblest by fraternity's star,  
Who have blocked up the track of humanity's car.  
Regarded, when dead, by the wise and the good,  
As the shepherds regard the dead wolf in the  
wood.

And only unheeded when time shall efface—  
The memory of wrongs from the souls of our race.  
The streams may relate how they mingled our gore,  
And the myrtle entwined on their borders once  
more,  
The song birds of peace may return to our glades,  
And children join hands where their fathers joined  
blades.

Columbia may rise from her trial of fire,  
More pure than she came from the hand of her  
sire,  
But Freedom will lift the cold hand of her scorn,  
When history tells where her traitors were born.

POETIC PROVERB.—The Copperheads of  
Virginia have been gathering sage-  
brush, for political brooms, whereas the  
Union gets off the following verse:  
Oh! Snakes spare that sage-brush,  
Touch not a single bough;  
It's sheltered many like you,  
Ah! why destroy it now?

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY TRIAL.—  
At Oroville, on Monday last, James Shu-  
ler was arraigned for trial, jury empan-  
nelled, and the prosecution commenced.  
This Shuler is the fourth party charged  
with the robbery of Whiting & Co.'s Ex-  
press.

In 1860, the Democratic party was  
rent in twain because of the refusal of  
the followers of Douglas to further bend  
the knee to slavery, and the disruption  
of that party was followed by an at-  
tempted destruction of the Union.—[Ga-  
zette.]

If the rebellion be not crushed, it will  
be because some men withhold needed  
strength. Whose names will go down on  
that black list?—[Gazette.]  
The C-o-p-p-e-r-h-e-a-d-s!

### Marriages.

At Honey Lake Valley, at the residence of the  
bride's mother, on Thursday, Oct. 20th, by the  
Rev. —, Mr. ASA ADAMS, to Miss OTHENE  
SHREVE, all of Honey Lake Valley.  
Ky. and Mo. papers please copy.

With the above notice came cake and eliquet  
for the printers. To our friend Adams, we wish  
that his life may be one continual honeymoon;  
and to his lovely young bride, that all the bright  
visions attendant on Love's young dream may be  
realized. May the nuptial skies be cloudless,  
and life hereafter, for them, be as merry as a  
marriage-bell.

HATCH AND COFFROTH.—These two men  
are perhaps the best speakers in the  
Copperhead ranks in this State, but un-  
fortunately they don't revolve in the  
same orbit. Hatch drives Union men  
from the Copperhead faction, and Coff-  
roth drives the Secesh. May they soon  
meet and exemplify on this coast the  
famous fight of the Kilkenny cats.

### Special Notices.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
and want a good suit of rooms, with good board,  
in a quiet and healthy neighborhood, go to the  
Railroad House, on Commercial street. The Rail-  
road House Coach conveys passengers to the  
House free of charge. 60-4d

Eagle Gold & Silver Min-  
ing Company.—At a Meeting of  
the Trustees of the Eagle G. & S. M. Co., held Oct.  
10th, 1864, there was levied an assessment of five  
cents per share, payable to the Secretary at the  
office of the Company, in Union Valley, in gold and  
silver coin, on the 24th day of Oct., 1864, and all  
shares on which the above assessment remains un-  
paid on the 25th day of November, will be adver-  
tised and sold according to law.  
JOHN B. OVERTON, Sec'y.

Superior Copper Mining  
Company, Union Mining District, Plumas  
Co., Cal.—Office—Chico, Butte Co. Cal.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the  
Trustees of said Company, held on the 18th day of  
October, 1864, an assessment No. 4 was levied of  
seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of  
the Company, payable in United States gold coin  
to the Secretary, R. H. Allen, at the office of the  
company, or to Aaron Johnson, 625, Clay street,  
San Francisco. Any stock upon which said as-  
sessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of No-  
vember, 1864, shall be advertised on that day as  
delinquent, and unless payment shall be made be-  
fore, will be sold on the 6th day of December,  
1864, to pay the delinquent assessments, together  
with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.  
R. H. ALLEN, Sec'y.  
Chico, Butte Co., Cal. 62-4w

Crescent Extension Quartz  
Mining Company, Indian Valley, Plumas  
County, California.—WHEREAS, Stock-  
holders representing more than two thirds of the  
Capital Stock of said mining Company, have ex-  
pressed their desire for the removal of the office  
or principal place of business of the said Company,  
from Indian Valley, Plumas county, of the State of  
California, to the city and county of San Francisco,  
and have given their consent in writing for such  
removal as by statute required. Notice is hereby  
given to all parties interested that in accordance  
with the act of the Legislature approved February  
15th, 1864, the Board of Trustees of said Company  
will after the publication of this notice for thirty  
days from the first day of publication take the  
proper steps to legalize the removal of the office or  
principal place of business of said Company.  
SAMUEL J. HEGEMAN,  
October, '64. 60-4w Secretary.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing un-  
der the firm name and style of Boylan & Shires in  
the business of Saloon keeping at Greenville, Plu-  
mas county, California, is this day dissolved by  
mutual consent.  
James R. Boylan having purchased the interest  
of J. W. Shires, will assume all responsibility in the  
settlement of the debts and credits of said firm, aris-  
ing out of saloon keeping as aforesaid.  
J. W. SHIRES,  
J. R. BOYLAN.  
Greenville, Sept. 29th, 1864. 60-4w

### New Advertisements.

Christmas Ball!!

—AT THE—  
VERNON HOUSE, TAYLORVILLE,  
INDIAN VALLEY.

The Proprietor would respectfully announce that  
he will give a GRAND BALL, on  
Friday Eve., December 23rd, 1864.

A general invitation is hereby extended.  
1-4d J. HARGRAVE, Prop'r.

VERNON HOUSE,  
Taylorville,  
INDIAN VALLEY.

J. HARGRAVE, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY REFITTED  
and is one of the  
BEST ARRANGED HOTELS.

In the mountains. No pains will be spared to ac-  
commodate those who patronize me.

THE BAR is supplied with the best quality of  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Railroad House.

316, 318 & 320 Commercial st.,  
San Francisco.

THE UNDESIGNED RESPECTFULLY BEGS  
leave to inform the traveling public that he  
has assumed the entire charge of the above House,  
and has the same thoroughly renovated, and put in  
complete order. New furniture has been added,  
and he flatters himself that in point of cleanliness  
and comfort the House will compare favorably  
with any in the city.

Having made Hotel keeping his business he will  
spare no pains or expense to make the  
RAILROAD HOUSE  
as pleasant and popular a stopping place as can be  
found in the city, and at much lower rates than re-  
spectable accommodations can be found elsewhere.

The RAILROAD HOUSE COACHES  
passengers to the House FREE OF CHARGE.  
BARBER SHOP with WARM, COLD,  
and STEAM BATHS connected with the House.  
C. L. ROSS,  
49-3m

THE CALIFORNIA  
FLY KILLING LIQUID

FLY PAPER KILLS THOUSANDS.—THE  
Liquid Fly-Killer kills tens of thousands! This  
preparation for Killing Flies gives the greatest sat-  
isfaction of anything ever used. It is now improved  
to the highest killing point. It is of such a nature,  
and so speedy in its effects, that this Flyer will not  
spot the walls and windows, which makes the use  
of other preparations so objectionable.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.  
Sacramento and San Francisco Agents. Depot  
at U. S. Drug Store, corner of Pine and Kearny  
streets.



**THE EYES!!**  
**Beckford's Golden Eye Water!!**

**THE CELEBRATED EYE WATER**  
 having been used for over thirty years  
 perfect success, and never before advertised,  
 proprietor now offers it to the public for the  
 relief of those afflicted with Sore, Weak or In-  
 flamed Eyes, and will relieve them more speedily  
 than any other preparation, and effect a permanent  
 cure. It is prepared from ingredients perfectly  
 pure, and I will guarantee it will not injure an  
 eye's eye.

**D. R. BECKFORD,**  
**OCULIST.**

**731, OLAT STREET, opposite the Plaza,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**References to R. B. Police, 512 Sacramento street -  
 Newsoms, 524 Montgomery street - J. Taylor  
 Lick, Fargo & Co's Express - W. R. Bridge,  
 Hawk Livery Stable - C. F. Basing - W. S.  
 corner of Market and Chase street - Mrs.  
 C. Dunlap, 532 Pine street - Mrs. T. Willett,  
 on House John Knowr, Police Officer  
 J. H. Knowles, 324 Montgomery street -  
 McDougall, 538 Montgomery street - C. L. Fitch  
 & Co. - G. W. Nickerson, Alameda street, near  
 City - Mrs. Mortimer J. Smith, 114 Dupont at  
 V. H. Nordyke, Windsor, Sonoma county.**

**Throat.**

**Cough,**  
**Cold,**

Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result  
 in severe Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic  
 attacks, oftentimes incurable.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUOE**  
 is recommended so as to reach directly the seat of  
 the trouble and give relief in a few days. It is  
 sold by all druggists for California, Remedy Co., San  
 Francisco.

**3-10**



